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In the Heart of Virginia's Dark Tobacco Belt
Appomattox, Virginia

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FOREIGN TROOPS IN GERMANY

It becomes increasingly obvious, as the threat of Russian invasion steadily lessens, that the Germans are growing restless about the continued presence of foreign troops in West Germany.

A recent poll showed that the percentage of Germans favoring retention of these troops in West Germany is steadily decreasing. As atomic weapons are developed and these weapons are relied upon more and more by the armies of the world, in place of large ground armies, Germans feel that foreign troops can be greatly reduced and irritations also thereby decreased.

Recently the French dispatched Moroccan troops to Germany, and this caused widespread resentment in Germany. Troops of various nationalities and races in West Germany always constitute a possible source of friction, since the German people unquestionably constitute a high order of oneness of nationality and naturally resent incidents which migh occur between them and groups of other races, which perhaps have not attained the standards of civilization the German people have.

It is now eleven years since World War II ended, and the threat of a Russian invasion of West Germany is probably less menacing today than it has been at any time in eleven years. As a consequence of these deevlopments, it seems that Admiral Arthur Radford's plan of fewer U. S. ground troops stationed abroad will be adopted, sooner or later.

With irritations between foreign troops and the German people increasing, it would seem wise for the United States not to wait for the day when this issue becomes a source of friction between the two allied countries before reducing its troop strength in West Germany.

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THE RACE TO THE GRAVE

Perhaps the least praiseworthy part of the American way of life, these days, is the conclusion of psychiatrists, doctors and health experts in all fields, that the fast pace of living in the United States is our most serious problem.

In the United States, heart attacks, mental breakdowns and all sorts of nervous disorders are steadily on the increase, and the experts know the reason for this tragic trend is the terrific pace of life we are setting.

It is an established fact that the executives of America are dying in early life. Many, especially those in numbers of big corporations, are enjoying life spans which terminate in the early fifties. This is a startling development.

The number of mental disorders, nervous breakdowns and all sorts of other ailments has increased strikingly as a result of the tension of modern living. This tension is brought about by pressure, and the drive to out-produce, out-work and out-earn our neighbors.

We have reached the time in the United States when a slow-down in the average business man's daily routine is almost imperative. Some of those who are reading this editorial will take decades, or perhaps even more, from their life span, by not heeding these words.

A number of solutions are available. More leisure time should become a must with many business men. Forms of recreation and hobbies should be seriously cultivated. Lastly, and most important of all, one's mental outlook should be adjusted so that one should not continue to drive himself toward the attainment of an idealists goal, set perhaps in one's mind and philosophy years before.

Learn to relax., and not to worry about the other man, and you will add years to your life and thereby increase the years in which you can earn money and thereby earn more money. Moreover, you will porbably find that, by relaxing and learing to live all over again, you will be better equipped for whatever you are doing.

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COLDER WINTERS?

The arrival of cooler days earlier this season than usual, indicates that weather experts who predicted the United States would experience colder weather in the coming decade might have something.

In the past decades, most of the weather experts have agreed that the weather in the United States was getting steadily warmer. They cite as proof of this the fact that many plants and trees continue to move north in their survival capacities, and also the fact that the ice-cap at the North Pole is steadily retreating.

In recent months, however, some of the weather experts have said there are definite indications that the country is in for a return to colder winters. The late arrival of summer in many sections of the country this year and the early arrival of fall in many others gives them tentative support for this theory. As a result, homeowners in the United States will turn their attention increasingly to newer and less expensive systems of heating.

Old heating systems, which are inefficient, expensive, dirty and perhaps dangerous, can be replaced in many sections of the country now by newer systems utilizing solar heat, the water pump and other developments in the heating line.

While we pose as no experts on heating problems, it is true that the use of water pump systems—taking the heat out of water, which remains at constant temperature underground in the winter and extracting coolness from the same water in the summer—has proved highly successful in many areas of the country.

In fewer sections solar heating has been successful, especially where it can utilize many days of sunshine and where temperatures are not too severe in winter. In the Southwest and in some other areas solar heating has been used with surprisingly good results.

These new systems can be installed in some homes and business establishments so that they will justify their cost in a matter of five or ten years—through savings on fuel and other savings. In a few years, we predict, heating systems will experience revolutionary changes and improvements, and millions of Americans will enjoy adequate heating at perhaps half of what they now spend in the winter months.

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There has neverbeen anything cuter than your child.

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Just about everyone can tell you how the election is coming out in November.

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There are those who think the louder one talks, the more accurate he is.

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Never tell anybody about your difficulties and you will not be disappointed at their lack of concern.

THE BIBLE SPEAKS

International Uniform Sunday School Lessons

BY DR. KENNETH J. FOREMAN

Background Scripture: Mark 10:13-16; Revelation 3:20; 21:1—22:21.
Devotional Reading: Isaiah 55.

'Come!'

Lesson for September 30, 1956

THE Bible has a way of expressing the most profound and far-reaching truths in the simplest possible way. "Come!" is a word of one syllable, and even a child knows what it means. But as we find it in the book of Revelation and elsewhere, a great deal is tied up in it and expressed by it.

Dr. Foreman

Journey to God

This word, as a command, suggests first of all that man is not where he ought to be. He ought be close to God. Some are not even turned toward him and are moving farther away every day. But even those whose faces are Godward, are never as close to him as is possible to be. God is everywhere, in one sense. That is, one does not have to travel to some distant shrine, some Holy City, to find God. And yet even among human beings we often feel how far we are from those sitting in the same room with us. And though God is all about us, we are blind to him. Spiritually we are feeding swine in a far country when we ought to be at home with God and in God. There are diseases in which the patient shivers with cold even in hot sunshine. So the diseased soul shivers with cold even in the full flood of God's radiant love. A patient with mind diseased looks unseeingly into the eyes of loved ones. How near—and yet how terribly far away! In our coldness of heart, our estrangement of mind, we hear—or can we hear?—the Voice say "Come!"

Who Says "Come"?

What voice is this? Two strange words appear: The Spirit and the Bride. Who are these? Spirit is God; the Bride is the Church. The Spirit is the New Testament word for God-close-at-hand, God-in-the-heart, God moving in heart and mind of dedicated men. The voice of the Spirit is the "still small voice" the prophet heard. It is the Spirit of God and the Spirit of Jesus. Would it not be enough for the Spirit to say "Come"? No, because God graciously chooses to speak also with human voices. The Bride is the Church; and the Church too says "Come." In all her services of worship and of teaching, in all her proclamation of the eternal Word, in all her service to mankind, the Church says "Come." A church that does not have the atmosphere of welcome is no true church. A church that puts back bars that our Lord has taken down, a church that says "Come" to a select few and says nothing at all to the masses of men,—this is not true "Bride" of Christ. "The doors of this church are as wide open as the gates of heaven," say some church bulletins. If that is not true, whose fault is it?

Is Your Name Here?

Jesus once wept over a beloved city: How often I would have gathered you . . . but you would not! Christ can say, "I would; but you would not." But such is the graciousness of God that no man dare say, "I would; but God would not." The invitation of God has on it, so to speak, the name of every man who wants to write his name there. **"Whosoever will"** includes everybody who wants to be included. There is no sense in saying, "I never have wanted to come to God, therefore the invitation is not to me." It is to you—but only if you will. Here in Revelation it is an invitation; in some other parts of the Word it is a command (e.g. "God commands all men everywhere to repent" (Acts 17:30).

The Choice Is Your Own

God can do all things. But he has not done all the things he could have done. He could, no doubt, have made men in such a way and of such a nature that not one person could ever possibly commit a sin, not one person could turn away a hair's-breadth from God. But he did not make such men. He could have made men such that if they ever strayed away from God all he would have to say was simply "Come" and they would come back every one. But he did not make men so. God would rather be loved by men who do not have to love him than by creatures who would love him automatically and could not help it. God gave man the power to accept; but at the same time he gave man the power to refuse. "Let him come!" God does much for you; but he will not decide for you. God made the road home; he holds the door wide open; he sends the word, "Come!" but he leaves the coming to you, to each man.

(Based on outlines copyrighted by the Division of Christian Education, National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U. S. A. Released by Community Press Service.)

Washington Notes

U. S. PAY ROLLS

The cost of Government civilian employment rose above the $10,500,000,000 mark to history's highest level in the fiscal year which ended on last June 30, according to Senator Byrd, chairman of the Senate - House Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures. This figure eclipsed the previous peak of $9,863,000,000 recorded in 1953 and it was nearly a billion dollars above the fiscal 1955 total of $9,621,000,000. Higher pay scales voted by Congress over the years account for much of the rise, according to Byrd.

"VORTAC"

Combining what it considers the best features of competing military and civilian systems, the Government has come up with "Vortac" as the answer to air traffic control in the jet age. The decision is expected to settle a controversy that has raged for several years. The new system, expected to be in use by 1960, will "provide the most comprehensive and modern distance - measing equipment and directional navigation service.

U. S. POPULATION

The United States population on August 1 was estimated at 168,350,000 by the Census Bureau. This total, which includes 906,000 in the Armed Forces overseas, is an increase of 17,227,000, or 11.4 per cent above the count in 1950, and also represents an increase of 2,841,000 or 1.7 per cent over the estimate for August 1, 1955.

ELLIS ISLAND

Ellis Island, the 27½ acre island in New York Bay, which has been the gateway to America for millions of immigrants for a half-century, has been given up by the Immigration Service and will be put up for sale to the highest bidder for commercial use, November 19 will be the deadline for submission of bids. There are 35 buildings on the island along with other facilities.

CIGARETTES

Americans this year will smoke nearly as many, or the same number, of cigarettes as in the record year of 1952, according to Stephen E. Wrather, director of the Agriculture Department's tobacco division. Wrather said a record 435,500,000,000 cigarettes were produced in 1952 but took a dip along with production after that, but that both production and consumption had been on the upswing since that time.

TYPHOON LOSSES

Typhoon damage to U. S. Air Force installations on Okinawa recently totaled an estimated $4,100,000, while Marine losses were estimated at from $2,500,000 to $3,000,000 and Army damage at $1,800,000. There has been no official estimate of the heavy civilian losses.

SOFT COAL EXPORTS

Exports of bituminous coal from America are expected to reach a peak close to 44,000,000 tons in 1956, surpassing the 1947 all-time bituminous export mark of 42,907,000 tons. Overseas shipments of soft coal totaled 25,854,784 tons from January 1 until July 31 of this year. At that rate—an average of some 3,600,000 tons a month—the year's total would far exceed 43,000,000 tons. These figures do not include sales of coal to Canada, which, in the first seven months of this year, totaled 1[illegible] tons.

He Is?

A white-collar man is one who carries his lunch in a bag instead of a pail.—Boston [illegible]

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Home Agent's Notes

Prepared by Elizabeth W. Pancake Asst. Home Agent

Refreshing Pineapple

Pineapple doesn't grow on trees. It grows on field plants 3 to 4 feet tall and it takes 18 to 22 months, or 2 years, to produce and ripen fruit. But it is certainly worth waiting for, because it is such a refreshing delicacy and so delicious.

The values of canned pineapple in the diet are many. Directors of meal planning, as well as homemakers, find that frequent serving of pineapple sparks interest in meals. Working individuals appreciate its quick energy. Reducers find it a treat in their diets, making lean meals more interesting without adding too many calories.

For specific nutrients, canned pineapple ranks high among canned fresh fruits in its contribution of calcium and iron; it is well up on the list in thiamine and it supplies worthwhile amounts of ascorbic acid. A cup of pineapple juice equals 121 calories. A serving of crushed pineapple with syrup is 204 calories. Two medium size slices, The large are 3 inches in diameter and almost inch thick. A slice equals in size 2 of the medium slices. Slices are about 3 inches in diameter and 3-8-inch thick. A No. 2½ can contains 8 large slices; a No. 2 can, 10 medium slices.

Pineapple chunks are spoon-sized pieces, tidbits are smaller, daintier bits. Crushed pineapple is packed in a buffet or flat cans which hold cup or 9 ounces all the way up to the big No. 10 can which holds about 8 cups, of drained fruit. When a can label does not list its contents in cups, just divide the number of ounces by 8, you'll have the approximate number of cups.

Canned pineapple juice comes in cans. The No. 2 can holds 2 cups; the big 46-ounce can, 5 cups.

Pineapple is extremely versatile. It can be used in salads, dressings, meats, and main dishes, as a garnish; in cakes and cookies and fillings; as pies and puddings; for delicate desserts and favorite quick breads; and, of course, as beverages and appetizers.

Here are a few pineapple recipes which you may like to try:

Pineapple Rhubard

½ pound rhubard
2 tablespoons water
½ cup sugar
½ can (small) sliced pineapple

Cut rhubard in 1-inch pieces, add sugar and water, and cook in heavy pan until tender. Cool and mix with pineapple which has been cut into sections. A whole can of pineapple may be used if desired.

Frozen Pineapple Cheese Salad

1 (3 ounce) package cream cheese
1-4 cup mayonnaise
2-3 cup (1 small can) evaporated milk, chilled
2 tablespoons lemon juice
3-4 cup shopped dates
1 No. 1 flat can (2-4 cup) crushed pineapple, drained

Mash cheese. Blend in mayonnaise. Whip milk very stiff and add lemon juice. Fold in fruit and cheese mixture lightly but thoroughly. Pour into cold freezing trays. Press partition into place and freeze in cubes. Serve on crisp lettuce with or without salad dressing. Nice to serve on pineapple slices. Yields 16 large cubes.

Some Things To Look For When Buying A Refrigerator

Manufacturers have designed refrigerators to store more in a convenient, handy way than ever before, and here, briefly, are some of the things to look for when shopping for one:

The 1956 trend is toward larger freezer compartments: some models are even half refrigerator, half freezer.

There is variety in design. Some freezers run horizontally above or below the normal refrigeration section. Others are upright compartments with the refrigerator and freezer side by side.

A wide range of sizes is offered—from the low-priced refrigerators. The No. 2 can holds the small freezer section that will hold 50 pounds or less to the large ones with 8.5 cubic feet which will hold up to 297 pounds of food.

A self-defrosting feature continues to one of the most appealing features to many homemakers.

Check on these things:

1. Is the shelf space ample for you?
2. Can the shelves be pulled out or turned around for easy loading and unloading?
3. Are they adjustable, removable, easy to clean, and rustproof?
4. How much egg storage is provided?
5. Are all the plastic accessories in the refrigerator non-breakable?
6. Does the refrigerator move on rollers?
7. What kind of warranty has the refrigerator? There should be at least one full-year guarantee.

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FARM NEWS

By J. A. Smith, County Agent

Grinding Hay

If you're grinding hay with cow rations you're making a serious mistake.

Grinding actually lowers the value of the hay, mainly because ground hay moves through the cow's digestive system too fast.

Tests have shown that the fat test of milk drops sharply when cows are on rations containing all ground roughage, or when they get only small amounts of roughage.

Feed trials reveal that grinding reduces the digestion of fiber by more than one-third.

'Protective' Milk Test

The first clinical test of the "protective milk" theory of immunization is now underway in Minnesota.

Milk drinkers throughout the nation have watched with interest, say VPI scientists, ever since the theory that antibodies in milk can protect against certain ailments was advanced by University of Minnesota dairy researchers.

In the current clinical test, 80 residents in the Minneapolis - St. Paul area, all know sufferers from hay fever induced by ragweed, are cooperating. The test will be to see if ragweed pollen injected into the cows' udders will be passed on in the form of antibodies in the milk, and if these antibodies will combat ragweed pollen in the bloodstream.

American Dairy Association research funds have been put to use in the development of this program.

Mechanics of the test are that one group of 40 people will drink one quart of the "protective milk" each day for four or five days and a pint daily for the rest of the hay fever season—or until symptoms disappear. The other group of 40 people will continue on normal diets.

Corn Picking

Corn picking time in Virginia calls for careful checking and operation of mechanical pickers.

E. S. Smith, assistant agricultural engineer at VPI, says the mechanical corn picker has done much to reduce time and labor needed at harvest time. It is a safe machine when operated properly, but its improper and careless use causes the loss of many hands, arms, legs, and even lives, each year.

A good corn picker with a skilled operator will leave very little corn in the field, if the condition of the corn is right. Smith says to always refer to the operators' manual for instructions on lubrication and adjusting, and he lists these important points to check for proper adjustment.

Tighten the gathering chains so there will be one to two inches of deflection, depending on length.

Keep slip clutches clean and free from rust and adjusted just tight enough for ordinary work, but loose enough to slip when the picker becomes clogged.

Adjustment at the bottom of the snapping rolls depends on the condition of the corn, and may vary from 1-8 to one inch clearance. Normal, high -yielding corn, standing, will require 5-8 to 3-4 inch clearance. Damp, wet, or small stalks will require less clearance. Brittle or tall stalks, heavy foliage, or "down corn" will require more clearance than normal. Sometimes in extremely dry corn, snapping roll set screws or lugs are needed.

Chief adjustment of husking bed is tension between rolls. Increase for small ears or corn with extremely tough, tight husks. Decrease for large ears or corn that husks easily. Husking pegs are sometimes used on extremely tight, dry husks. Do not use any more husking action than is necessary because it increases the shelled corn.

Keep the fan clean and operating properly as it must produce a strong air blast for a thorough cleaning job.

Adjust snouts so "down corn" will be directed to gathering chains and snapping rolls, but keep them no lower than necessary.

Keep your ground speed down. A few minutes saved could easily mean several bushels lost. Slow speed and careful driving to keep on the row will do much to keep down field losses.

Corn should be picked as soon as possible after it reaches 21 per cent moisture, which is the upper limit for safe cribbing in the ear, except where a drier is used. The losses increases tremendously as the corn dries out later in the season.

Remember, an average of one ear of corn left in every 133 feet of row represents a loss of one bushel an acre. And an average of 20 kernels of shelled corn left in a 40 by 40 inch square represents one bushel an acre.

For asafer harvest, follow these rules:

Always stop the picker before leaving the tractor seat, and never try to clean, adjust, or lubricate it while it is running.

Keep all shields in place, including the power take-off shield.

Wear snugly fitting clothes.

Never take a chance. Stop and rest a few minutes several times a day, and don't hurry when working late at noon or at dusk.

Don't let shucks and trash pile up where there is a danger of fire.

Carry a fire extinguisher.

Pumps Available To Fit Any Farm Situation

Pumps are now available to fit almost any condition to provide a dependable supply of water under pressure on the farm.

Generally, there are two classes of pumps on the market — the shallow well pumps and the deep well pumps. There are several different types in each one of the classes; but, to make it simple, a large percentage of the farm wells and springs in Virginia can be equipped with a piston pump or a centrifugal jet pump.

The pump alone does not make a complete water system. You also need an electric motor, pressure tank, air-volume control, and a pressure switch to automatically start and stop the motor.

Pipe is needed to get the water to the place where it will be used. Any one of three different kinds of pipe can be used: copper, plastic, or steel. Plastic pipe is usually easiest to install, and certain grades of plastic pipe are suitable for farm water systems.

The most of a water system, like other merchandise, is generally related to the quality of the product. A typical system might cost around $100 to $200. Other items, such as labor, pipe, sink, bath tub, etc., will increase the cost. However, most of these items can be delayed until money is available.

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To all this we have added true elegance—a kind of elegance never before seen in the low-price field. To make a car truly elegant, you must start deep down inside.
The New Inner Ford
The Inner Ford—the car you cannot see—is a very remarkable structure. Its frame is actually a cradle. Side members extend almost the full body width; they serve not only as supporting members but as concealed side bumpers of immense strength.
The New Ford Body
The new Ford body is a triumph of engineering in steel. The doors close with the solid finality of a bank vault. Even the door-lock button has been moved up front—easier for you to reach, but out of the children's reach.
All these features were engineered to give you a solid new kind of comfort.
The New Ford Ride
The New Kind of Ford sits six people as no other low-priced car has ever sat them—six elbows wide in each seat, with deep space around each one of six knees. And above all that space, there's hat room to spare for all six passengers.
The 1957 Ford rides low, solid, with a firm, deep road-holding feel. Yet it's a light-hearted, flight-hearted ride—this: car is responsive, nimble, agile, with a proud easy movement.
The New Ford Choice
Ford offers not only one, but two sizes of cars . . . each on its own extended wheelbase . . . each with its own body shell . . . each with its own styling.
First, the two Fairlane Series on a 118-inch wheelbase. The Fairlane 500's come in 5 body types, a four-door sedan, a two-door sedan, a two- and four-door Victoria with no center pillars, and a convertible coupe. The same body types (except for the convertible) are available in the Fairlane Series.
Second, two Custom Series mounted on the 116-inch wheelbase chassis. In the Custom 300 Series, a four-door and a two-door sedan are distinguished from the Custom models by more luxurious interiors and elaborate trim. The Custom Series also includes a Business Sedan.
Beyond all these, you also have your choice of five Station Wagons—the famous glamour cruisers that are the champions in this field!
The New Ford Look
That low, low cradle-span frame means a low, low car. The Fairlane 500 is only four feet eight inches from road to roof! The Custom is just over four feet nine inches!
The new Ford is not only low—but long. Ford gives you more than 17 feet of elegant length in the Fairlane Series, a shade less in the Custom. It's a nice kind of fun just to look at it. It's high priced in every way *except price*.
The New Ford Performance
You can have up to 245 wonderful Thunderbird horsepower in any Ford model. There's a moderate—and really moderate—extra charge for this engine of 312 cubic inches with its 4-barrel carburetor.
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